WOL LIV,

WINNSBORO. S, C., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1900.

NO. 23.

#### SIXTY-FOUR KILLED

Path of a Storm Strewn With Dead and Wounded

TELEGRAPH LINES ALL DOWN

The Storm Visited Central and Western Tennessee and

Northern Mississippi Doing Great Damage.

Tennessee was swept Tuesday night. 20th instant by the most destructive storm ever known in the State. More than fifty persons were killed and a hundred or more injured, while the damage to houses, timber and other property will reach large figures.

The storm entered the State from northern Mississippi and swept across in a northeasterly direction. Great damage is reported from the counties bordering on Mississippi, and further on, Columbia, in Maudy county, is the heaviest sufferer. Lavergne, Nolensville and Galatin also felt the wind's force, the storm finally losing its force against the Cumberland mountain range. Columbia's casualties number 25 dead and 50 injured.

The path of the storm is about 50 yards wide and was through the northwestern suburbs of the town. In its path everything is completely wrecked. Not even the iron and stone fences of the arsenal grounds are standing. The houses of Cart. Aydelott, the Farrells and other large residences were demol-

With the exception of these four houses, the storm's path was through a section of the town populated chiefly by Negroes and the poorer classes, and the houses were mere hovels. It is estimated that 150 of them were totally destroyed and a larger number damaged .- The suffering of the people rendered homeless and relieved of their goods is pitiable. The number of houses destroyed in the Nolensville neighborhood is sixteen. There were two fatalities.

All of the sixteen houses were totally destroyed. Mr. Hampton had \$400 in money, and this was blown away, and only a part recovered. The baby of was found 300 yards from the house at | Gen. Lee or of the south. 10 o'clock, lying near a branch, uninjured. One of the family dogs was lying by his side.

At Javergne, sixteen miles south of Nashville, on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis road, the velocity of the wind was marvelous, and from best reports lasted only about twenty seconds. In this short time about thirty five dwellings were turned into kindling wood. The lose of life is small compared with the miraculous escapes made. The wind made a swath spout 200 yards wide through the mid dle of the town. The Laverane high school and depot, the two largest builds, were laid flat on the ground. The loss of these two buildings is placed at \$7,000. The railroad lost four section houses, each valued \$900.

Mr. Robertson's house, which was a very strong log structure, was in the middle of the path of the storm, and was laid flat on the ground. At the time Mr. Robertson and his child had retired and his wife was sitting near the bed sewing, and before the latter could even warn her husband death had claimed them. Mrs. Robertson's escape was marveilous. When found the unfortunate man was pinned across the back by a large timber and a great scar was on the back of his neck. No mark could be discerned on the body of the child. Both are thought to have met instant death. In almost every home there were several injured.

In Williamson county great damage was done, but the town of Franklin escaped with comparativeley small loss. Houses and timber in Summer county also suffered considerably, but first re ports sent out from Gallatin were ex aggerated. Great suffering is being experienced by those deprived of homes at Lavergne and Nolensville. The rise in the Cumberland river at Nashville is the most rapid known in twenty-five years, the water having climbed twenty feet on the gauge since Wednesday morning.

Advices to the Associated Press and from special correspondents show that the loss of life in the territory visited by the tornado already amounts to 64 and the number injured to over 50. Telegraphic communication to the regions visited by the cyclone is interrupted, and it is feared that when full details are known the list of the dead will be lengthened. The following table shows the loss of life, together with the injured, compiled from dispatches forced through by courier and telephone from the devastated locali-

Columbia, Tenn..... 40 La Grange, Tenn..... Thompson, Tenn..... Nolansville, Tenn..... Lavergne, Tenn. ...... Love Station, Tenn.... Tunica, Miss...... 5 Hernando, Miss..... Batesville, Miss..... Boxley's Store, Tenn... Franklin, Tenn.....

## STRIKES MISSISSIPPI.

Advices received from the stormswept sections of Mississippi, Arkansas and Tennessee indicate that the loss of life and damage to property is far greater than at first reported.

In Mississippi the greatest loss of life and damage to property occurred near Tunica, Lula and Hinnando. A report by carrier from a point 13 miles from Tunica says that the tornado's devas-

and a number of buildings were totally demolished. More than 50 Negroes are missing and it is feared that several of them have perished. Cotton is reof them have perished. Cotton is re- if they feel like it. The incident will steadily better; is now taking fresh track, near Westminister, in January, ported badly damaged.

and a Negro fatally injured by flying good rule in politics as in other things treasure in him. debris. Numerous sawmills, several to mind your own business

residences and hundreds of Negro cabins were blown away.

The storm overwhelmed the town of Arkabucle, Miss., about 5 o'clock in the afternoon and in a few minutes nearly every building was demolished. Many of the victims were pinned under the wreckage and were extricated with much difficulty. The tornado passed to tile northeast and caused much damage through the country districts.

DID NOT HESITATE.

The Truth Regarding General Lee and the South.

The Charleston News and Courier of Wednesday published the following letter from Gen. Wade Hampton and addressed to the editor of that paper: "My Dear Sir: In the News and

Courier of November 10 is an appreciative tribute to Gen. Lee by Mr. Hanckel which I have read with interest and pleasure, but the writer has fallen into an error which I am able to correct on the authority of Gen. Lee himself. Mr. Hanckel intimates that Gen. Lee felt embarrassed in determining the course he would take when the war between the states took place, but in this he is mistaken. He did not hesitate a moment and while like many of us who followed him, he doubtless regreted the war and doubted the wisdom of it. he felt that his duty demanded that he should give his services to his native state, and he never for a moment regreted that he had followed the dictates ef duty. He once said that duty was the sublimest word in our language, and if ever there was a man whose every action was prompted by a sense of duty

he surely was that man. "Some time after the close of the war I had the pleasure of spending several days with the general at his home in L xington, and once while discussing the war he said: 'I only did what my duty demanded. I could have taken no other course without dishonor. and if it was all to do over I should act

precisely as I did. "It was his intention to write a history of the war, but, unfortunately for the South and for the truth of histo:y death cut short his work. But he had commenced the work, in which he began by speaking of the differences of opinion as to the true construction of the constitution and how these opposing views were sown in the convention of 1787, and he then went on to say that those differences in 1861 culminated in blood, but not in treason.' If there was any treason pertaining to the Jim Chrisman, colored, reported lost, | war, it surely was not on the part of

#### A FEARFUL CRIME

### Two Old Ladies Murdered and Their

Two old ladies-violet J. Colley. aged 75, and her neice, Jane Cath Colley, who lived alone in a house on a main throughfare, five miles from Charlotte, N. C., were Wednesday night murdered, robbed and their bodies burn ed The old ladies were generally reported to be wealthy. It is known that they had a good deal of money. They had lived a retired life for years and seldom ventured away from home, not even to the city except when business compell-

The house which they occupied stood within 150 feet of the roadside. Near it was a small building which they used as a kitchen, and in which they kept their stores. People passing along the road tuesday morning noticed that the small house had been burned. There was no sign of life about the place, and an investigation showed that the dwelling had been ransacked from top to bottom, indicating that a most through search hae been made for the money which the old ladies were supposed to have kept in the house. Burezus, cabinets and desks had been opened and their contents strewn about. Every nook and corner of the dwelling bore evidences of having been searched. The general surroundings and the absence of the old couple pointed all too plainly to a case of murder, robbery and arson. It was no surprise when a search of the ashes of the small building revealed two burned stumps, the bodies of Miss Colley and her niece.

The supposition is that the old ladies were attacked while they were at supper, after which their residence was sacked and the house in which their bodies lay was fired. For years past they had been known to be accumulating money, and had probably \$11,200 saved up. There is absolutely no clew to the perpetrators of the deed. The neighborhood people are greatly stirred up, and both city and county officials

Made a Clean Sweep. United States Bank Examiner Tucker took possession of the German National bank, at Newport, Ky., and posted a notice that the bank would reman closed, pending an examination. Examiner Tucker also announced that Frank M. Brown, the individual bookkeeper and nected with this old bank, and it is stated by the experts that his operations extended back as far as ten years. The capital stock of the bank is only \$100,000. Brown's alleged shortage is double that amount, and more than the reserve and all the assets, including their real estate. While Alvord got away with \$700,000 in New York, he bank in a city of less than 30,000 inhabitants. The First National bank of Newport was wrecked two years ago by Cashier Youtsey, and now with the German National bank closed Newport

#### has only one bank left. Will Do No Harm.

In Tunica the school house, church In Tunica the sc

BESEIGED IN PEKIN to write letters from Pekin without

A Letter From Mrs. Sallie Reynolds Reid.

A THRILLING ACCOUNT

Of Fearful Days of Seige Written by a Sourh Carolina Missionary to

China Dr. S. M. Reynolds, of Greenville, kindly permits the News, of that city, to print the following letter, which will be read with interest, both because of its graphic description of the Pekin siege and of the interest felt in the

Shanghai, China, Ost. 7, 1900. My dear Brother: How good it is went to Paoting Fa with a relief party to rescue some poor people still defend the vessel for Chefoo, where we ex changed steamers for Shanghai.

brother, they have been soxious days and more anxious nights. The Pekin seige was full of mercy yet full of trial for each baby included. I don't know where to begin to tell about it.

8th. Previous to this I had for two for two nights expected to escape in your faces near me. Chinese dress. On June 10, Mr. Reid also with Mr. Stelle came to the mission compound, where all the American missionaries were gathered. All foreign houses outside the legation were looted and burned during the next week. Our place was one of the last to go. Poor old Tsi Fung, the watchman escaped over the wall, leaving the place on fire and the courts filled with soldiers and Boxers, to deliver to me the keys of the house. Wasn't that just like a Chinaman? Next day he and Mr. Lieu went back to see what might be still ises; seeing no one outside the gate. they ventured in and were immediately seized by soldiers and dragged off to the Yamen where they were commanded to burn incense. This both of them refused to do, and they were at once be-headed. The faithful old carter brought us word the same day. For days this horrible deed haunted us. Mr. Lieu was a fine man, a Christian gentleman and one of the best friends Mr. Reid ever

on us now. It was terribly sad. We were at the Methodist mission until June 20th, each day and each night growing more and more full of danger. As soon as the German minister was killed Maj. Conger ordered us to the American legation. We walked through Pekin's streets to the legation, not knowing what moment we might be fired upon by Chinese troops stationed

had among the Chinese. His wife and

little grandchild are entirely dependent

along the city walls. On reaching the American legation we were told that all the foreigners were to refuge in the British legation. By 4 o'clock we were within the walls of that legation, were located at Jubilee chapel, and firing from the Chinese had begun. Then followed day after day and night after night of incessant fusilading and shelling until sometimes it seemed as if the end must come. Yet God kept us and the Chinese failed in their every attempt, though sixty-five per cent of our brave soldiers lost their lives in defending us. On July 5th, about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, news came to me that Mr. Reid was shot in the left leg just through the calf. I could not see him until nearly 7 o'clock; as his wound must be first dressed and he made comfortable in the hospital before I could

be allowed te see him. He suffered

greatly with his wound and with lumbags, which was very acute and lasted Baby had four attacks of malarial fever during the seige and grew weak-er and weaker, as I had little or nothing for him to eat-iwo bottles of Mellin's food and a dozon tins of condensed are using every effort to get a trace of milk. Everything we had been able to get as far as the Methodist mission, except the trunk which you gave me, with its contents, was burned or looted by the soldiers. We lost everything. I did not save even a comb and brush. Living, eating and sleeping were all done within the walls of our chapel. There were seventy six of us to feed three times a day. Most of us slept on the floor and were thankful for an inch assistant cashier, was missing, and that or two of cotton between us ond the a partial investigation showed that Brown was short \$201,000. Brown had boards. Mosquitoes, flies and fleas were innumerable. Dirt and smells been with the bank eighteen years, was were not to be avoided, yet we had one of the most trusted men ever con- only five nights too hot for sleep,

though we spent many sleepless ones because of the firing and shelling. By the last of July Mr. Reid was convalescent and was not even using a crutch when the troops got in, August 15th, though he still uses a stick and limps a wee bit. Oa August 20th we

Poor Wee Jack grew more and more same time with maiarial fever. As the two men. soon as baby was well enough to travel I left Pekin with Mr. and Mrs. Killie. Mr. Killie was just up from typhoid fever. We were on a small cargo boat State, in speaking of the court proced- Newberry. 612 tation was so great that it will take weeks to calculate and repair it. Five Negores lost their lives on the Hamlin place.

Ine Unicago Unronicic says money rever. We were on a small cargo boat in charge of United States soldiers. In speaking of the court proceding, and says the afternoon session of Wed-Oconee. 277

Mr. Reid went as far as Tien Tsin with nesday those of Thursday and Friday nesday those of Thursday and Frid

typhoid fever.

of them have perished. Cotton is rein they feel like it. The incident will steadily better; is now taking fresh of the plaintiff's husband, Joseph D.
not, however, tend to break the solid cow's milk and has a good appetite.

At Hernando a white man was killed and have perished. Cotton is reinot, however, tend to break the solid cow's milk and has a good appetite.

Davis. The jury rendered a verdict in favor of Mrs. Davis, awarding her \$10
and a Negro fatally injured by flying good rule in politics as in other things treasure in him. Sam, it has been impossible for me 000 damages.

seeming to complain. We had a very hard life there, and I could not make any of you uneasy by writing daily occurcances. Thank God, I can't go there again under the same circum stances. The doctors made me leave with the baby because it was utterly impossible to get food or milk for him. Such desolation as there is everywhere there makes one sick at heart What is to become of the poor people this winter none of us can say. Even | Both Constitutional Amendments now it is difficult foraging; and what must it be for the poor Chinese? The British, Americans and Japanese have

in some cases. It is a great problem what to do with China, and it will take years to settle it. After the seige we had our first home mail, bringing yours and Lulla's letters, besides several from friends in New York State. You may be sure they were

more welcome than ever before.

been humane in their treatment except

Mr. Reid did not have a change clothes, and had actually to remain in writer, who is known to many persons in the hospital until we could get him a made. All of his institute papers and letters were burned. I saved mother's and father's pictures and Mr. Reid's to be writing to you again. Thank father's photo, with Dr. Charlisle and God. While still in Pekin I did not and Philips Brooks. These pictures write because I could not say we were happened all to be in your trunk with safe. Baby and I are now at Me. my wedding and reception dresses, and Tyeire Home and Mr. Reid is, I for this reason that trunk was precious trust, again in Pekin, though I fear he beyond words. It was used to barricade the church door at the Methodist mission, and had not been broken into ing themselves against the Boxers. He when Mr. Reid went back to that miscame as far as Tien Tsin and saw us on sion from the British legation with a guard of sldiers. The trunk was only half fuil, but still I am only too thank-After all these months it is so ful to have anything. My silver, with blessed to be free again. My dear Mother's, was lost. We did not save even our Bibles, as both silver and Bibles were in the Chinese trank,

which was looted first. This letter must go by the first mail so I must stop for today. Baby sends John Gilbert and I went to the his dearest love and a kiss and says "ta-Methodist mission the night of June | ta" to Hettie for her photo. Do send me your photos, and beg Sally to let weeks been sleeping in my clothes and me have Uncle William's. I must have

Mr. Reid hopes to come to Shanghai by the new year. Our Father keep us each loving and faithful in His service.

Yours lovingly,

Sallie Reynolds Reid. Our Insane Soldiers. "Was there ever such a large percentage of insanity in any army as has afflicted our troops in the Philippines?" The Atlanta Journal was led to ask the above question because a few days ago sixteen soldiers who had been mentally wrecked in the service there were nal goes to remark that it observes that every transport which brings back the dead, the wounded ad and sick from the Philippines has also the insane as part of its ghastly cargo. Seldom have soldiers in any army seen such severe service and endured such terrible hardships as did the troops of the Confederacy in the civil war, and yet instances of insanity were very rare among them. What is it that upsets the mental organization of so many of our soldiers in the Philippines? One of the attendants upon the poor fellows who recently passed through Atlanta attributed the wreck of several of those unfortunates to overindulgence in a Spartanburg.....2,467 the fearful fevers which prostrate so Williamsburg.....1,256 many of our soldiers in that sickly clim

A the lose their minds. Homesickness

The vote for the respective electors ate lose their minds. Homesickness is said to have destroyed the reason of many of our boys in the Philippines. Whatever the causes of frequency of 196; M. W. Simmons, 47,199; W. W. insanity in our Philippine army may Williams, 47, 199; Cole L Blease, 47,be, the grim fact of its occurrence stands out as one of the chief horrors of a war into which imperialism has D. H. Behre, 47,232. dragged us and in which there has been

such a cruel sacrifice of American manother diseases and insanity have made up already a dismal record in those far 3,528; M. K. Holloway, 3,529; G. W. off islands, and the number of their | Murray, 3,521. victims is destined to grow to still more pitiful proportions. Still In The Race A dispatch from Mexico, Mo., says

in a letter received there from W. J. Bryan he says: "Still believing in the principles set forth in the Chicago platform, I shall continue to defend them, believing the American people will yet see the necessity for the repudiation of Republicanism." This statement is the third made by Mr. Bryan since election indicating that he intends to continue in the political field just as he has been. In commenting on the above the Atlanta Journal says shrewd politicians are now of the opinion that Mr. Bryan expects again to be a candidate for the presidency. That his candidacy will bring on a great fight in the party in which Mr. Bryan will be opposed by many of his strongest supporters in the past is shown by the deliberate statement of Hon. J. K. Jones, national Democratic Chairman, recently that he did not consider it at all probable that Mr. Bryan would be nominated. The statement of Mr. Bryan printed above is thought to mean that he is still in the field and that he will be a formidable candidate four years hence in the Democratic Na-

tional Convention.

A photographer of Seneca, Kan. recently took one of the most unique groups that ever stood before a camera. In Centralla there is a woman who is living with her second husband, having been divorced from her first. The left the British legation to resume life other day the divorced husband visited in a Chinese house. The same day the town and called on his former wife did it in a large back, but Brown did baby was taken with dysentery and and her new partner. Seized by an not have so much to go on and seems was ill for two weeks or more. So impulse, the woman proposed that all to have gone the full limit for a small many after the seige had dysentery or three should have their pictures taken together. The husbands had no objections and the group proceeded to thin until it almost made me cry to photographer, where a likeness was touch him. Mr. Stelle was ill at the taken, the woman standing between

> Damages Awarded. A dispatch from Greenville to The | Marlboro ........... 365

9. . . . . . .

# THE STATE VOTE.

Was Expected. FIFTY THOUSAND POLLED. Carried by Good Majorities and All Democratic Con-

gressmon Elected.

It Was Somewhat Larger Than

The State board of canvassers met in Columbia on Thursday to declare the result of the general election in this State on Nov. 6th. From the figures it appears that the smallest vote was cast in Richland county and the largest in Orangeburg. In Hampton county pair of Chinese blue cotton trousers | there was but one vote against the Democratic electors. The total vote for Democratic electors was 47,233; and for the Republicans 3,579. This makes the total vote 50,814, when two years ago it was but 28 258.

The constitutional amendments were carried. That relating to the public indebtedness of Columbia and other cities received 22,530 to 8,108 in opposi-

tion. That relating to drainage was carried by a vote of 21,339 to 9,917. The only counties which voted against the first were Barnwell, Kershaw, and in Oconee there was just two votes difference. Barnwell, Fairfield, Oconee and Union opposed the drainage amendment. No vote on either amendment is recorded from Williamsburg. The vote for presidential electors by counties is

or presidential	electors r	by cour	ities
s follows:	D	D	Tot
County. Abbeville	Dem.	Rep.	
Abbeville	1,366	. 8	1,3
Aiken	1,4(1)	53	1,3
Anderson	1,858	68	1,9
Bamberg	793	36	
Bamberg Barnwell	1,356	57	1,
Beaufort	378	385	- 5
Berkley	472	112	
Charleston	1,729	272	2,0 1,3 1,3
Cherokee	1.084	59	1,
Chester Chesterfield	836	20	8
Chesterfield	1,314	56	1,3
Clarendon	1,130	83	1,2
Colleton	889	121	1,0
Colleton Darlington	,1,230	83	1,3
Dorchester	770	43	8
Edgefield	919	17	9
rairneid	010	17	
Florence	1.290	74	1,3
Peorgetown	. 446	451	1
Georgetown Greenville	1,777	47	1,
Greenwood	1,484	4	1,4
Hampton	936	1	1,
Hampton Horry	1 330	79	
Korohaw	910	43	1,
Kershaw	1.540	30	1,
Lexington	1 302	30	1
Lancaster	1 300	70	1,3
Marion	1 296	119	1,4
Marikor:	714	35	7
Mariboro Newberry	1 368	40	1.4
Doorgo	873	69	1,
Oconee Orangeburg	2 457	167	2,
Dialegeouig	033	60	-,
Pickens	445	62	
Richland Saluda	1 260	7	1.5
Saluda	1,209		1.4

1,349 1,579 is as follows: R. D. Lee, 47,233; B. H. Moss, 47,

233; W. McB. Sloan, 47,231; W. P. Pollock, 47,199; M S. Cantey, 47,199; W. D. Crum, 3,525; L. W. C. Blalock, 3,579; George Holmes, 3,579; T. hood. Filipino bullets, fever. various A. Odom, 3,579; Jas. W. Talbert, 3, other diseases and insanity have made 579; H. J. Felton, 3,579; R. P. Roberts,

> STATE OFFICERS. The vote for State officers fell behind that for presidential electors. In Aiken county there were 18 votes recorded against Gov. McSweeney and 23

> ernor-elect. In Newberry there was

Other McSwee	ne	V								J			46	,4
Tillman											٠		40	,0
Cooper.	٠.								į.				46	,€
Bellinge	r												40	,9
Jenning	8												 46	,4
Derham	-												46	,4
McMaha	T												46	
Flovd													40	, 0
Wharton	1 .												46	,:

THE AMENDMENT. The vote on the proposed constitutional amendment as to the limitation upon the taxation of Columbia, Georgetown, Rock Hill, Charleston and Flor-

ence is as follows, by counties	3:	not
For.	Against.	veto
Abbeville 719	321	gove
Aiken 641	124	inst
Anderson 1,078	80	The
Bamberg 397	99	clar
Barnwell 436	574	selv
Beaufort	67	Con
Berkeley 2	10	to t
Delmoioj (	183	in t
Cherokee	116	tal,
Chester 523	125	You
Chesterfield	217	that
Clarendon 658	163	Am
Darlington 445	196	doc
Dorchester 689	102	min
Edgefield 404	177	and
Fairfield 427	211	mus
Florence	53	"T
LIOIOMOO	178	the
a corpore in a	2	whi
OTCOM THE CO	136	first
Olcomiood	283	able
- COM	187	of g
Horry 387		
Kershaw 224	241	that
Laurens 494	262	will
Lexington 489	244	priv
Lancaster 779	375	law.
Marion 541	311	1 1

Williamsburg ..... No vote. York ..... 590 202

CONGRESSIONAL. The vote for representatives in congress is as follows: William W. W. Elliott Beckett. First District. Colleton ..... 129 

 Beaufort
 406

 Williamsburg
 687

 Berkeley
 43

 Talbert. Odom. Second District. Edgefield...... 899 Hampton ..... 933 Third District Latimer Merrick 

Pickens..... 925 Fourth District. Johnson Pointer 

D. E. Jno. F. Chester ..... 

183 R. B. Scar- R. A Sixth District. borough. Stewart. Clarendon . . . . . . . . . . . . 1,132 Marlboro..... 718 Marion.....1,291 Florence ...... 1,292 Horry ....1,368 Williamsburg ....573 J. Wm. Seventh District. Stokes. Dantzler. 

Orangeburg ...........2,611 

 Berkeley
 436

 Richland
 37

 Dorchester
 772

The Vote Declared The State board of canvassers met Thursday in the office of the secretary of state. The members present were Treasurer Timmerman, who presided; Secretary of State Cooper, Attorney General Bellinger, Comptroller General Derham and Anjutant General

Floyd. Mr. Jesse T. Gnatt acted as secretary. The board met to declare the vote as cast in the State and had not there been two contests presented to and heard by them the session would have been of a routine character, for the official vote has already been tabulated and given in full detail to the public

through The State. The contests were from the first and seventh congressional districts. In the first, W. W. Becket, who opposed Col. William Elliott and was defeated. protested against the certificate of election being given Col. Elliott. In the seventh A. D. Dantzler, colored, made a protest against Dr. Stokes be-

ing elected. The grounds upon which these defeated Republican candidates made their contest have already been published and the whole matter was gone over again Thursday. Beckett was represented by John D. Edwards, a Negro lawyer of Charleston, and Darieler had as his attorney, Jacob Moorer, a Negro against J. H. Tillman, lieutenant-goy- lawyer of Orangeburg. Congressman Elliott was represented by Mr. William Elliott, Jr., and Congressman Stokes had as his attorney Mr. B. H. Moss of Orangeburg.

Both contests were dismissed as there was nothing to sustain either of them, and the certificates were awarded to Congressmen Elliott and Stokes.

The Colored Vote in Hawaii. The News and Courier says the returns of the recent election in Hawaii, just received in this country, it is noted, show that the natives stood together and outvoted their white fellow citizens, thereby not only electing their delegate to Congress, but carrying the Hawaiian Legislature as well, so that hing but the carpet-bag Governor's o will prevent the frightful evil of a vernment of Hawaii by Hawaiians, tead of by the white interlopers. e beaten whites, it is reported, dere that the natives have shown themves "unfit for the suffrage," and that ngress must immediately intervene ake it away from them, presumably he interest of "husiness" and "capiand on the ground, as the New k Evening Post tersely explains, at "self government" under the new erican colonial system means a ile readiness to let the white nority exploit the colored majority, if the silly majority object they st not be allowed to vote at all his unhappy outcome" in the island. post adds, was foreseen by the aite oligarchs, who protested from the le fatal to their snug little monopoly government at Honolulu," and "now t their worst fears are realized, they l move on Washington to get their vileges and im nunities restored by

Killed by a Fall.

A dispatch from Yorkville to The State says about five o'clock Friday afternoon a negro boy named McKnight was delivering packages on horseback for W. E. Ferguson, grocer. The for W. E. Ferguson, grocer. The horse ran off and threw the boy, near one of the colored churches, and dragged him about 100 yards, when the saddle girth broke, leaving the boy near the residence of Mr. J. B. Pegram. When the parties reached the boy he was dead. He was aged about 10 or 12 cars.

The Atlants Joulians South also be coming more and more convinced that she jumped out of the frying pan into the fire. But she had better try to look pleasant about it; one bad break on her part is all that the administration wants to rectify that one made by President McKinley in promising her independence.

EXPORT BUSINESS LAGS.

They Can't Get Steamers to Haul Phosphate Rock.

A dispatch from Columbia says Col. S. W. Vance, phosphate commissioner, returned Thursday from an inspection of the phosphate mining companies in Beaufort, Port Royal and adjoining sect on in the phosphate district.

He states that the Coosaw company has 60,000 tons of rock awaiting shipment, but owing to the fact that so few "tram" steamships are available the miners find it impossible to market their product in European markets. Usually there have been a number of steamships in the two ports to take off the product, but owing to the Transvaal war and to the chartering of every available British steamship by the British government, comparatively few of them have been available for commercial purposes.

Rights upon the South African war come the trouble in China which has caused a further diminution in the number of tramp steamships. As a consequence there are about 60,000 tons of rock awaiting shipment, but Col. Vance says that the belief is that there will be soon some relief as to the matter of shipment. Most of the rock has been sent heretofere to British ports, but very few tons have been shipped

there this year. Col. Vane says that there is likely to be great demand for South Carolina phosphate in Japan. Agents of the government of that empire have already been making inquiries and the outlook is that much of the rock now on hand may be shiped to to the far east instead of to Great Britain and the Continent.

In consequence of the large accumulation of rock which has not yet been disposed of, and owing to the fact that companies will mine no more than local demands warrant, it is expected that the revenue from the phosphate industry will fall behind what it reached last year.

Will He Do It?

The Washington correspondent of the News and Courier says it is suggested that while keeping faith with his party President McKinley will "exercise greater independence of thought | Newberry ..... and action while dealing with national problems, and strive to represent the Orangeburg.... entire nation with a view to a rounding out his official carreer as a patriot rather than a politician. His closest and best friends concede that he owes his re-election, not only to the Republican party, but to a large army of independent Democrats and practical bus- Williamsburg..... 48 iness men, and he is expected to frame York ..... 110 his future policy on the broadest and 31 most liberal lines of statesmanship. Such a course will not be entirely acthe experience, ability and courage of

A Burning Ship.

Friday from Port Antonio, Jamaica, Nov. 20th, at 5 o'clock, the officer of some rockets fired. The Uller steamed down to the burning craft and prepared boats and lines to render any required number given being 88,006. Spartanessistence A4 6 colors of the list of counties in population, the number given being 88,006. Spartanessistence distance off, and he thought he saw was close alongside of the burning veswooden sailing craft, probably a timber laden schooner. She was burned to laden schooner. She was burned to the water's edge, except in the bow. where the bowsprit and part of the the glass, but nothing could be seen of 40,000 and 50,000 eleven between 30,blown and the ocean was swept with castaways. The vessel had evidently 000, seventeen between 20,000 and 30, been burning a long time.

Rural Free Delivery.

An enthusiastic plca for a wide expansion of rural free delivery is made in the annual report of W. M. Johnson, first assistant Postmaster General. He says that the extraordinary development of this system during the past twelve months, under the stimulus of appropriations of \$450,000 for the fiscal year 1899-1900, and \$1,750,000 for the fiscal year 1900-1901, is conclusive as showing that hereafter it must be a permanent and expanding feature of the postal administration. The service can now be extended as swiftly as Congress may direct or as the means permit, until it covers all those portions of the United States now reached in whole or in part by the more primitive methods of the postal service which have come down to us almost without change from colonial times. This change Mr. Johnson believes, can be affected without excessive cost

Hard on Roosevelt

to the Government.

The Columbia State says "Gov. Roosevelt's decision in the ice trust case is no surprise. Mayor Van Wyck's answer made it clear that he could not be removed on account of his connection with that corporation. The mayor has done nothing criminal-though we are far from acquitting him of blame. But during the campaign Roosevelt remayor's answer in his possession or in they drank atout whenever they drank his reach. The next vice president will go into office with a blackened reputa-

Spartanburg Herald says: white house fell with a crash a few night ago. It is no wonder. Principles of government which moved Mr. Lincoln have been trodden under foot by latter day Republicans. If and 10 years, into a 33 foot well be-Abraham Lincoln was alive today he would most assuredly repudiate the Republican party."

Made a Bad Trade. The Atlanta Journal says Cuba is be- younger one saved himself by holding

#### THE EXACT FIGURES

Population of South Carolina by

Counties.

AN ADMIRABLE SHOWING.

Increase of a Little Over

Sixteen Per Cent. in Ten Years, Which

is Good.

The population of South Carolina, as fficially announced Friday by the census bureau, is 1,340,316, against 1,151,-149 in 1890. This is an increase since 1890 of 189,167, or 16.4 per cent. The population in 1880 was 995,577, showing an increase of 155,572, or 15.6 per

cent. from 1880 to 1890. The population by towns will not be eady for some days.

The population by counties follows: Aiken......39,032 Bamberg. ......17,296 Florence ... . ...... Georgetown......

Spartanburg .... Union ..... In commenting on the above figures the News and Courier says: "The offi-

ceptable to the average Republican par- cial announcement of the population of 534 tisan, and it remains to be seen whether | South Carolina by conties is published President McKinley is sufficient to this morning. The fact that the total originate and carry to a successful is- population as ascertained by the census sue an Administration which the whole is 1.340,316 was published some time world will pronounce independent and ago with the population of the other States of the Union, and it was also noted that the increase of population The United Fruit company's steam- in this State over the population in 18er Ulfer, which arrived at New York 90 is 15.6 per cent. What will be more interesting, the figures showing the relative increase or decrease of whites and the watch reported a burning ship in blacks have not yet been given to the sight towards the north northwest, some public. Charleston County, which includes the City of Charleston, and very assistance. At 6 o'clock the Uller burg comes next with 65,650; Orangeburg third, with 59,663; Anderson sel, which appeared to have been a fourth, with 55,728; Greenville fifth, of Columbia, seventh, with 45,589. The county with the smallest population is foremast were standing. The Uller Dorchester, with only 16 294, and next steamed about the vicinity but could see no signs of life; the whistle was forty counties in the State only six have over 50,000 population, two between

> 000, and four less than 20,000." Paper From Seed Cotton. The Atlanta Journal Thursday afternoon says that plans have been consumated there for the erection of ten plants for the manufacture of cotton seed hulls into paper of different grades. Robert Thomas of New York, at present in that city, says that the scheme is being backed by the National Saw Company, with \$5,000,000 capital and that work will be begun in putting up the plants in about thirty days. He says he is also backed by the Standard Oil Company. It is the intention to have the factories scattered throughout the cotton belt, and they will extend from Texas to North Carolina. The plants will rnn with a capacity of 125

to 200 tons each Per day. A Rough Experience. The crew of the British bark Invercauld had a strange experience on the voyage from Liverpool to New South Wales. As soon as the customs launch ran alongside when the Invercauld entered the port of Sydney, the crew shouted for water to drink, and, hav-ing slaked their thirst, told their tale. After rounding the Cape of Good Hope they encountered a northeast gale, and the seas broke aboard so violently and so continously that the fresh water was rendered undrinkable. There remained only one source of liquid refreshment on board, an inexhaustable ferred to the mayor as a violator of the cargo of stout, intended for colonial law. All that time Roosevelt had the consumption. For twenty three days

Drowned a Boy.

anything.

A story comes from Danbar, in Houston county, that Fannie Painne, a 16-"Abraham Lincoln's portrait in the year-old negro girl, has been committed to jail at Perry for drowning a 10-yearold son of Joseph Wilder, colored, on Jas. Permentor's plantation. She threw two little brothers, aged 5 and cause they would not agree not to tell about seeing her commit a theft. The elder boy climbed out and she threw him back and held him under the water by means of a long pole. The

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